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the municipality as to make it responsible for damages resulting from the defect, in the absence of any statute or ordinance charging policemen with the duty of repairing or looking after the streets.

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**Magistrates—Civil Liability for Judicial Acts.**—A magistrate invested with general jurisdiction over the subject-matter of an alleged offense is held in *Bush v. Buckley* (Me.) 70 L. R. A. 464, not to be liable to a civil action for erroneously deciding, in good faith that he has jurisdiction over a particular offense of which complaint is made to him, and issuing a warrant for the arrest of accused, although the ordinance under which the proceeding was taken proves to be without effect.

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**Eminent—What Constitutes Public Use.**—The reclamation of wet or marsh lands of the state for agricultural purposes by drainage is held, in *Sisson v. Buena Vista County* (Iowa) 70 L. R. A. 440, to be a public use, for which the power of eminent domain may be exercised.

The mere creation and distribution of power for manufacturing enterprises is held, in *Brown v. Gerald* (Me.), 70 L. R. A. 472, not to be a public use which will justify an exercise of the power of eminent domain.

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**Abutting Owners — Municipal Corporations — Injunctions.** — The owner of property abutting on a street the fee of which is in the public, at a point which is depressed below the grade of other property through which the street runs, is held, in *Sauer v. New York* (N. Y.) 70 L. R. A. 717, to have no right to enjoin the use of a viaduct erected by the municipality under legislative authority, to facilitate travel between the more elevated parts of the street, although it is 56 feet above the street level in front of his property and ingress to and egress from his property, together with the free and uninterrupted circulation of light and air, have been impaired, and the value of his property decreased.

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**Natural Gas.**—An injunction against drawing natural gas from a natural reservoir utilized for supplying the inhabitants of a municipal corporation, merely for the purpose of wasting it and injuring those who were utilizing it, is held, in *Louisville Gas Co. v. Kentucky Heating Co.* (Ky.) 70 L. R. A. 558, to be properly granted.

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**Intoxicating Liquors—Interstate Commerce.**—A state statute forbidding the bringing of an action for the price of liquors sold in another state, to be resold in violation of the laws of the state where the statute was passed, is held, in *Corbin v. Houlehan* (Me.) 70 L. R. A. 568, not to violate the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.